

## WILSON FORMALLY OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ELECTION

Notified of Renomination  
for Presidency at Sum-  
mer White House.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS  
ATTEND CEREMONY

Characterizes Republican Party  
as "Practical and Moral  
Failure."

DECLARES FOR BIG AMERICA

Defends Mexican and European  
Policies and Recites Legisla-  
tive Achievements.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 2.—President Wilson today formally opened his campaign for re-election with a speech accepting the Democratic nomination, in which he characterized the Republican party as a "practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, recited the legislative achievements of his administration and declared for a "big America."

The President left Shadow Lawn at 11 o'clock tonight for Washington. In his speech President Wilson was unapologetic in his criticism of the Republican party as a party of "masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that old leaders still select their candidate, but he did not mention Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, by name.

The President spoke from the veranda of his summer home to a crowd which filled 8,000 chairs and overflowed to the lawn.

Speaking in the open, his voice could be heard by only a small part of the crowd, but those who did hear him constantly interrupted with applause. Once, when he said "I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which spurs loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States," the crowd stood and cheered.

The notification ceremonies were brought to a dramatic close when more than a score of American flags attached to parachutes were fired into the air by mortars and unfolded over the President's head as a band played "America." Afterward Mr. Wilson stood more than an hour on the veranda and shook hands with several thousand men, women and children.

HANDS TO PRESIDENT COPY  
OF ST. LOUIS PLATFORM

Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the notification committee, introduced the President. When he declared that Mr. Wilson had kept America at peace the crowd responded instantly and applauded several minutes. He concluded by handing the President a copy of the St. Louis platform.

Reading slowly, but distinctly, from a printed copy of his speech and frequently looking up to emphasize particular points, Mr. Wilson spoke of the Democratic platform as a "definite pledge." Reviewing the achievements of the administration, he said: "Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before."

He said: "We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party."

Concluding his list of measures passed by Congress in the last three years, the President declared:

"This extraordinary record must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation."

The President made a bid for the Progressive vote by saying that "we have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party as well as our own, for we are also progressives."

Further along, rebuking foreign-born Americans who are not loyal to the United States, he said:

"I am the candidate of a party, but I am, above all things else, an American citizen."

REFERENCE TO MEXICO  
GREETED BY APPLAUSE

When Mr. Wilson declared that the revolution in Mexico is right, and that so long as its leaders represent, however imperfectly, the struggle for freedom, he is ready to serve their ends, the crowd applauded. Applause also greeted his declaration that America must do its part in laying the foundation for the world peace.

The policy of the United States in dealing with violations of the rights of Americans as a result of the European war, the President outlined thus: "That property rights can be vindicated by claims for damage when the war is over and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be."

The audience which listened to the President's address of acceptance was made up largely of residents of New Jersey coast towns, but included Democratic leaders from every section of the country and delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and other near-by States.

Secretary Lansing, Secretary Houston, Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson represented the Cabinet, and virtually all the members of the notification committee, the Democratic National Committee, the Democratic campaign committee and the associate campaign committee of Progressives also were present.

Long Branch and West End were

## President Recounts Legislative Record of Democratic Party

Formally Accepts Renomi-  
nation in Address Be-  
fore Great Gathering  
at Spring Lake.

SHADOW LAWN, N. J., September 2.—The President in his speech of acceptance here today said:

"I cannot accept the leadership and responsibility which the National Democratic Convention has again, in such generous fashion asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratitude to the party for the part it takes in me after four years. A very trial in the midst of affairs, and unprecedented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills it had almost said burdensome to me as I think of the great issues of national life and policy involved in the present and immediate future. I shall seek, as I have always sought, to justify the extraordinary confidence thus reposed in me by striving to purge my heart and purpose of every personal and of every misleading party motive and devoting every energy I have to the service of the nation as a whole, praying that I may continue to have the counsel and support of all forward-looking men at every turn of the difficult business."

For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promise to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services."

Boasting is always an empty business, which pleases nobody but the boaster, and I have no disposition to boast of what the Democratic party has accomplished. It has merely fulfilled its explicit promise. But there can be no violation of good taste in calling attention to the manner in which those promises have been carried out or in advertising to the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished were what the opposition party had again and again promised to do, but had left undone. Indeed, that is manifestly part of the business of this year of reckoning and assessment. There is no means of judging the future except by assessing the past. Constructive action must be weighed against destructive comment and reaction. The Democrats either have or have not understood the varied interest of the country. The test is contained in the record."

RECORD OF EXTRAORDINARY  
LENGTH AND VARIETY

What is that record? What were the Democrats called into power to do? What things had long waited to be done, and how did the Democrats do them? It is a record of extraordinary length and variety, rich in elements of many kinds, but consistent in principle throughout and susceptible of brief recital.

The Republican party was put out of power because of failure. "Practical failure and moral failure," because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its choices, it had lost touch with the thoughts and the needs of the nation and was living in a past age of credit and debt and enacted antitrust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inelastic, and in part unintelligible. It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the operation of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centers inevitable; had made as if it meant to reform the law, but had faint-heartedly failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effectual, namely, break up the control of small groups of bankers. It had been oblivious, or indifferent, to the fact that the farmers, upon whom the country depends for its food and in the last analysis for its prosperity, were without standing in the matter of commercial credit, without the protection of standards in their market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who man the industries it was professing to foster and promote, carried their labor as a mere commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without Federal assistance in accommodating labor disputes, and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which their labor was most needed. The country had no national system of road construction and development. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army, and not enough to the navy. The other republicans of America distrusted us, because they found that

the President had provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party."

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## AUSTRIANS RETIRE IN ORSOVA REGION

Withdraw to West Bank of  
Cerna River Before Rou-  
manian Drive.

GREEK SITUATION CLOUDED

Revolt Reported in Macedonia  
Said to Have Spread Into  
Thessaly and Epirus.

LONDON, September 2.—In the first hard battle between Roumanian and Austrian troops, the Austrians have been forced to retire across the Cerna River, north of Orsova, near the Iron Gates on the Danube. Vienna announces that the Austrian troops withdrew after five days' of heavy fighting.

In Eastern Transylvania, the Austrian retirement continues. Hermannstadt has been added to the towns given up to the invading Roumanians. Apparently the Austrians are carrying out their reported plan of shortening the battle line in Transylvania and are giving the Roumanians little opposition except near Orsova.

London announces another Zeppelin raid over the east coast of England on Saturday night. Few details have been received, but bombs were dropped on several places.

The entente ministers at Athens, says a reliable dispatch from the Greek capital, have drafted a note for presentation to Premier Zaimis. The note probably was handed to the Greek Premier on Saturday. The tenor of its contents is not known.

The arrival of an allied fleet off Piræus, the port of Athens, has been followed by the announcement that the four German and defeated State Senator ships in the harbor. Boarding parties from the entente warships seized the vessels.

SITUATION IN GREECE

GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Although reports are that the political situation in Greece is growing more serious, no announcement of conditions has come either from the Greek government or the entente capitals. The revolt reported in Macedonia is now said to have spread into Thessaly and Epirus, or over the whole of Northern Greece.

Dispatches from Athens say that Premier Zaimis had a lengthy audience with King Constantine on Thursday, and afterward announced that Greece maintained her policy of friendly neutrality toward the entente while awaiting events.

Another dispatch says, took a committee appointed at a pro-entente meeting in Athens that the questions over which they were concerned would be cleared up probably before Saturday morning.

The new Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina continues successfully. Against strong Austrian resistance, the Russian forces have taken positions forty miles east of Lemberg. Near the Hungarian frontier several heights have been captured.

Attacks by the Russians against the Austro-German lines in Volhynia, Galicia and the Carpathians were reported, Berlin says. Some ground was gained north of Thorow, Galicia, and nearly 1,500 prisoners have been taken by the armies of Prince Leopold and Archduke Charles.

Announcements of operations on other fronts in Europe showed little activity.

AUSTRIANS RETIRE AFTER  
FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING

VIENNA, September 2 (via London).—Roumanian attacks on the Austrians in the important sector around Orsova have been successful. The Austrian statement issued today announced that after five days of heavy fighting in this region, Austrian troops were withdrawn to the west bank of the Cerna River.

GREECE TO MAINTAIN POLICY  
OF FRIENDLY NEUTRALITY

LONDON, September 2.—After an audience lasting two hours on Thursday with King Constantine of Greece, which gave rise to persistent rumors, Premier Zaimis, according to a dispatch filed at Athens yesterday by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, said that Greece maintained her policy of friendly neutrality toward the entente powers while awaiting events.

VENIZELLOS DECLARES  
SITUATION IS GRAVE

LONDON, September 2.—Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, leader of the party which favors participation in the war with the entente allies, is quoted in a dispatch to the Star from Athens as having said to friends that the situation was becoming more and more grave for Greece.

M. Venizelos blamed those who had advanced knowledge of Roumanian's intentions for not bringing about the intervention of Greece, at least, simultaneously with Roumanian. The Star's correspondent quotes him further as follows:

"With the Bulgarian troops between Roumanians and the armies of the entente allies and with the Russians advancing through Dobruja, who can doubt that Bulgaria will seek to sign a separate peace with the entente? If this should happen before Greece goes in on the side of the entente, it would mean the burial of Greece."

The correspondent adds that the idea of a separate peace for Bulgaria is opposed by many of the belligerent states.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED  
IN SEVERAL GREEK CITIES

ROME, September 2 (via London).—Information reached here today that the revolution in Greece is spreading and that martial law has been proclaimed in several cities.

Excursion will go Monday without fail.

J. M. THOMPSON.

## CALL OFF STRIKE OF RAILROAD MEN

Text of Eight-Hour Bill as Passed  
by Congress and Sent to President

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The text of the Adamson eight-hour-day bill as it was sent to the President for his signature follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that, beginning January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be the maximum for labor service, to be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads and electric interurban railroads, which are subject to the provisions of the act of February 4, 1887, entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads, from any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States; provided, that the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads, though less than 100 miles in length, whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal-transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in transfers of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants.

"Sec. 2. That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard workday as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter, such commission shall report its findings to the President and Congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the President; that the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries, per diem, traveling expenses for members and employees and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries and other necessary expenses; the same to be approved by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

"Sec. 3. That, pending the report of the commission herein provided for and for a period of thirty days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid a rate not less than the pro rata for such standard eight-hour workday.

"Sec. 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both."

## LIFT LOCAL EMBARGOES AS STRIKE IS CANCELED

Chesapeake and Ohio and Southern Railways Lift Down Freight Bars.

OTHER ROADS FOLLOW TO-DAY

Adjustment of Transportation Crisis Brings Relief to Local Headquarters Officials, Who Had Labored Under Strain All Week.

Immediate steps to relieve the congested condition resulting from the enforcement of freight embargoes, effective since Friday, were taken last night by Richmond railroad officials when it became clear that the crisis had passed, and the strike had been averted. Embargoes were lifted by the Chesapeake and Ohio and Southern Railways, and others are expected to take the same action today. Officials said conditions would be again normal at the beginning of business to-morrow.

Southern Railway officials, anticipating the adjustment of the dispute before the end of the day, early yesterday afternoon issued orders modifying its embargo against freight, which action allowed the transportation of all freight, other than perishables and inflammables, without restriction. The Southern will lift its embargo to-day, and the restrictions placed against live stock and perishables coming from connecting roads will be completely removed, if such action can be taken without producing congestion.

PROMPT CANCELLATION

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway officials, when advised of the passage of the Adamson bill, immediately called a conference of headquarters officials in the general manager's office. Following this conference the company issued a statement canceling all of its embargo orders.

Richmond officials, while unwilling to make any statement for publication last night, indicated their relief at the passing of the crisis. During the week, as day after day the situation grew more strained, they worked day and night to make arrangements to care for their traffic in the event of a strike, and the strain had begun to make itself felt. Many had remained at their offices late into the night the entire week.

President William H. White, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, when asked for a statement last night, said that he had not considered the Adamson bill, and was unable to say in what way it would be viewed. President George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was not in the city yesterday.

BROTHERHOOD MEN HERE  
INFORMED STRIKE IS OFF

Strike leaders placed on the wire last night instructions regarding the orders directing the men to walk out at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. These orders were received in Richmond last night by local leaders of the brotherhoods, and will be transmitted to members to-day.

Western railroads earlier in the day (Continued on Fifth Page.)

Thousands of Hay Fever sufferers have made the discovery that Laiden's Menthol Inhalant drops give them the relief they need. Try them yourself, at everywhere. Adv.

## HEADS OF UNIONS, IN CODE MESSAGES, CANCEL ORDERS

Action Follows Passage of  
Eight-Hour Measure  
by Congress.

ADAMSON HOUSE BILL  
UNAMENDED IN SENATE

Favorably Acted On in Upper  
Branch After Day of Debate  
by Vote of 43 to 28.

AWAITS WILSON'S SIGNATURE

President Will Affix Name to Law on  
Return From Shadow Lawn  
Early To-Day.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The threat of a general railroad strike which has been hanging like a pall over the country for a month was lifted to-night.

Three hours after the Senate passed without amendment the Adamson eight-hour-day bill, passed by the House yesterday, the heads of the four great railroad employees' brotherhoods telegraphed 600-word code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country canceling the strike order issued a week ago to take effect next Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the Senate by a vote of 43 to 28—almost a strict party vote—amid stirring scenes, after many Senators, Democrats and Republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future.

Some Senators, thoroughly aroused, declared Congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire, and that it knew would return to plague it in the future.

In both houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the Senate, and it was sent at once to the White House, where President Wilson will sign it at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, after his return from Shadow Lawn. Officials of the brotherhoods who witnessed the final passage of the bill had announced early in the night that cancellation of the strike would not be ordered until the bill had been signed by the President and actually had become law. But later they conferred, changed their minds and flashed the code messages, signaling to the waiting trainmen of the country through their chairmen the message that a satisfactory settlement had been secured.

PROVIDES EIGHT-HOUR DAY  
AFTER JANUARY 1, 1917

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long and electric lines); that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for from six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the President.

Efforts to amend the bill in the Senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power to fix railroad wages and hours of service in the future. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 14.

Only two Democrats, Senators Hardwick, of Georgia, and Clarke, of Arkansas, voted against the bill, and one Republican, La Follette, of Wisconsin, voted for it.

ROLL CALL ON PASSAGE  
OF EIGHT-HOUR BILL

The roll call follows:

For the bill—  
Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chippen, Clegg, Coker, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hughes, Lister, Johnson, South Dakota; Kern, Lane, Lea, Tennessee, Lee, Maryland; Lewis, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Salsburg, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Arizona; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Swanson, Taggart, Thomas, Thompson, Underwood, Vardaman, Walsh and Williams—42.

Republicans—La Follette—1.  
Total, 43.

Against the bill—  
Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Clegg, Coker, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallinger, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Smoot, Tamm, Tamm, Smith, Michigan; Smoot, Sterling, Swadlow, Warren and Weeks—28.  
Democrats—Clarke, Arkansas, and Hardwick—2.  
Total, 28.

Railroad officials have declared that the action of Congress will cost them \$800,000 a year, in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials say the enactment will mean not more than an annual increase of \$200,000. In Congress and among the railroad officials there has existed doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but